NAME YOU IN THE RATE WAS DEADLY AT U.Y. DO. LOOP.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALLACK'S THEATRE. No. 844 Broadway.-Pra LA RA KEENE'S THEATEE, Broadway .-- FANCHOS

WINTER GARDEN, Brindway, Afternoon-Issa Engaged Grant Grant Gat-Liver on Boy. Elening-Our Partie Assertant Court-America of Mind.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -LIFE AND AD NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. Fourteenth street

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSBUM. Broadway.—Com Not:-Laubing Shal, &c. at all hours Mrs. l'arting con-cong. austre august, afternoon and evoning.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. -- ETEIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Brea tway. - ETRIOPIAN SONGS. DANCES, AC - DOWN IN OLD K-Y-KV.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal GAILTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broatway. - DRAWISG PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL 45 Bowery. -- Songs, Dartes,

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 363 Breadway. --New York, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The news from Gen. McClellan's army is up to last night. No military movements have taker place. The health of the troops is good, and everything looks flourishing in the army.

Gen. Pope has taken possession of the town o Gordonsville, Va., without opposition, and has destroyed all the railroad works at that point. As the greater portion of the supplies for the rebel army at Richmond passed through this place, which is the junction of the Orange, Alexandria and Vir ginia Central Railroad, this feat of Gen. Pope's is of considerable importance. The General has issued an order to the effect that the army is here after to subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on, and that for the provi sions so appropriated State vouchers will be given to the owners thereof, pavable at the conclusion of the war, provided that the parties can prove themselves toyal citizens of the United States. Another order of General Pope holds the people residing within a certain distance of the railroads responsible for the damage donby guerillas or other parties of marauders, and compelling such residents to repair the damage so done; and furthermore declaring that all per sons detected in destroying railroads or telegraph lines shall be shot. No such acts, he says, car. induence the result of the war, and they can only lead to heavy alliction for the people who practise

According to reports which reached us from Philadelphia yesterday, General Halleck has been recalled from his military post in the West, and ap pointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. This news created no little sensa tion in the city, and the surmises as to the object of the change were many and various. General Halleck has undoubtedly been called to

Washington, and though we were aware for a long time past that he was under orders to repair thither, it was not proper to make the fact public for many reasons. Whether he goes there, as he probably does, to act as the military adviser of the President, it is not at all likely that he is in any way to interfere with the position or the com officer will not be affected by the change in General Halleck's location, nor will his military movements be in the least interfered with. Everything will doubtless go along, as far as General McClellan is concerned, in the usual fashion in the Army

Our army correspondence from Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe to-day will be found full of interest. The additional list of killed and wounded in the late battles is very full.

By the City of Washington, off Cape Race, we have news from Europe to the 10th of July, four days later.

It was said that the Emperor of France had invited the Emperor of Russia to join him in offer of "mediation" in the affairs of America, in consequenceof the "stubbornness" of England. France. the London Herald says, has very serious intentions of interfering. The London Times still writes on the probability of the establishment of two nations on the North American continent.

Napoleon seemed to be, at the latest moment, sorely perplexed with his Mexican difficulty.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The City of Washington, from Queenstown on the 10th of July, passed Cape Rane yesterday afternoon, on her voyage to New York. Her news s four days later than that brought by the Perais.

The Liverpool cotton market was on the 10th of July unsettled and flat, and Surats experienced a decline of one-fourth of a penny per pound. The brealstuffs market was firm on the same day. Provisions were very duil. Consols closed in London on the 10th of July at 92% for money. The Bank of England had reduced its minimum rate of discount to two and a half per cent.

In the English House of Lords fears were expressed that the flag of France would now be used to cover ships engaged in the African slave trade It was thought that the Galway steamship subsidy

We have files from Bermuda dated on the 8th of July; but the papers do not contain any news of

It will be seen, by reference to our advertisements this morning, that the citizens of the Six. teenth ward of this city are to have a meeting tonight for the purpose of pushing forward enlistments and increasing the Union army. The meeting will no doubt be well attended, and we

trust be of great service to the country. Pernando de Mareton was tried in the United States Circuit Court on Thursday, before Judge Shipman, for the murder of Francis Vincent, on board the ship Blonden Mr. Edwin James made an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The United States District Attorney replied for the prosecution, and the jury, after an absence of two hours, found a verdict of guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Jomes took several legal objections, which are reserved for argument. Yesterday morning the jury signed a petition to the President for a commu

An effort is being made in Phil delphia to raise \$100,000 by voluntary subscriptions among the

merchants, for the purpose of putting ten new regiments into the field from that city without de lay. The design is to have one hundred sub -cribers, each of whom will give \$1,000 towards

this fund. Many have a'ready responded.

The State Convention of the republican and people's parties of the State of Pennsylvania met at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, on Thursday morning, " to nominate candidates for the offices of Au ditor General and Surveyor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the government in this season of common peril to a common country." The attendance of delegates was very large. Resolutions were manimously passed endorsing the acts of the administration, expressing the strongest confidence in the President, and pledging the people of Pennsylvania to sustain the government in the prosecu tion of the war until the rebellion is effectually suppressed. The following nominations were una nimously made:-

For Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochrane. For Surveyor General—William S. Ross.

Right Reverend Andrew Byrne, Catholic Bishop of Arkansas, died at Little Rock on the 18th of June last. He was well known in this city, having been pastor of St. James' church, James street, about twenty years since.

An informal mass meeting of the citizens of Nashville was held on Sunday last, when the rumor of an advance of the rebels reached that city. Stirring speeches were made by Governor Johnson, Hon. Wm. B. Stokes and others, and a firm de termination was expressed by the loyal citizens to aid the military force by every means in their power, in case the rebels made an advance on the The meeting was continued on the following day. The Nashville Union says that if the enemy makes an attack "we can repulse him with a slaughter that he will remember forever."

A National Exhibition of Anglo-African Indusry and Art is to be held in this city in the early art of the ensuing fall.

W. P. Prentice, of Albany, New York, who has served two campaigns under Gen. O. M. Mitchel, publishes a card in the Albany Ecening Journal of Thursday, in which he denies the truth of the charges against that General which have lately appeared in the Louisville Journal.

The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are preparing new fron bridges in place of the wooden ones destroyed (about twenty n number) by the rebels, in June, 1861. The large bridge at Harper's Ferry is nearly completed.

A meeting of the prominent men engaged in the ron trade met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and dopted resolutions to further the interests of the trade in future. Lessening the time of credit on ales from six to four months was decided on,

among other things.

An interesting trial is progressing at Pittsburg. Pennsylvania, it being nothing less than a legal testing of the question as to the right of private nd viduals to issue shinplasters in that State. The stock market was dull and generally lower yester day. No particular cause was assigned for the decline. Government sixes declined 1% per cent. Money was essier, being abundant at five per cent. Gold rose t 119%, but closed at about 118%. Exchange rose to

131 %, but closed weak at 131.

The cotton market was firmer and higher yesterday with a further material advance in prices. The sales embraced about 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 50c. er lb. for middling uplands. The government auction sale of 582 bales, chiefly poor middling, drew i Oc., the latter figure for scarcely middling quality These high prices but too plainly indicate the pancity of stock in the market, which seems to " grow small by degrees and beautifully less." The effects of an inflated ourrency and high rates of sterling were visibly demonstrated yesterday upon the market a 15c, per bbl. Wheat was active and 2c, a 3c, higher Corn was quiet and Ic. a 1 %c. per bushel better. Pork was firm and in good demand, with sales of moss at \$11 and of prime at \$8 75 a \$9. Sugars were active and We mbraced 1,800 bhds. The Messrs, Stuart's prices for helr refined goods will be found in another column. offee was firm, with moderate sales. Freights wer mile steaty, especially for flour, while engagements

he President, the Government and the Abolition Traitors.

Some problems solve themselves. To save abor, Talleyrand used to put all his correscondence aside for a month, and he found that ther Time answered most of his letters ar aved him the trouble and expense of a secre ary. It would be well for us if we could trust me with many of the questions which now erplex us. Parties have fought for years bout the tariff, and the tariff question has now ettled itself without the aid of any party. So. or many years past, we have been arguing and discussing the abolition question, until we ave been argued and discussed into a terrible dvil war; and now, without argument or debate, the abolition question is solving itself at sfactorily, just like the temperance question, the phalanx question, and a thousand other puestions of the past. By sheer force of cirumstances abolitionism is being forced to abelish itself.

The fanatical and detestable Congress which has just adjourned colminated its long series of outrageous legislation by a Confiscation bill which was strongly abolition and manifestly unconstitutional. To pass this bill the abolitionists concentrated their entire strength, and they succeeded; but their success proved a terrible defeat. The President refused to sign the bill, and drafted a veto mesage against it. The radical abolitionists raved and stormed in vain. To save themselves from the rebuke of the message-to deliver which the President detained them in Washington for twenty-four hours-the radicals were forced o veto their own bill, by passing a supplementary act amending and explaining it. Even this self-mortification did not wholly save them, however. The President signed their bill as unended, and with all the poison taken out of it; but he sent them his veto message to assure Congress and the country of his disapproval of the abolitionists. The rage and shame of the radicals were unbounded. The abolition organ, the Tribuns, says that the message "fell like a wet blanket" upon the abolitionists. 'It was supposed," the Tribune continues, that its author would commit it to the flames. after signing the act. Some of the soberest (1) enators were unwilling to hear the message read. No motion was made in the Senate tprint it, and in the House it was a deadly foe to every republican or administration measure who made the motion for the printing of extra copies, which was defeated by the arrival of the hour of adjournneut," after a "flibustering contest, in which John F. Potter and Thad. Stevens led the op ponents of this usual motion." The worst enemy of the aboliton traitors could wish them

candid acknowledgment of their utter defeat. We congratulate the country, therefore, that he President has signalized the closing hours of an abolition Congress by s great conservative triumph. We are glad that Mr. Lincoln has proved true to himself and to the people, and has compelled the abolition traitors to comerit political suicide. They made the Confiscation act the test question of the session They so framed it as to embody the very essence | Hon. Masan Greeley.

o greater disaster and could desire no more

of their venom against the South, and its passage was equivalent to that of a general emanis time. Whatever may have been his disgu-t it this abolition Congress, he had not thought t solitie to display it before. The government needed the support of Congressional legislation in order to put down the rebellion. The passage of the Tariff and Tax bills was necessary to give the government means; the passage of the Militia bill was necessary to give the government men; the passage of many minor bills was necessary to give the government power. Had the President previously opposed the radicals, these bills would never have been passed. He waited patiently, therefore, until every one of these necessary, indispensable bills had become a law, and then, when the radicals brought up their pet scheme, he deliberately put his foot down upon them and crushed them to atoms. No wonder that Wade raved like a madman, while Sumner sneaked cowardly away. No wonder that abolition Congressmen insultingly refused to listen to the reading of the President's mesage. No wonder that the abolitionists of both the Senate and the House insolently declined to allow the message to be printed. No wonder that the abolition majority of the Senate sat with closed doors afterwards, and deliberately rejected every civil and military nomination in which the President was personally or specially interested, including that of General Marcy, the father-in-law of McClellan. Having used them as he wished, the President, as the Tribune sorrowfully admits, has suddenly cut loose from the abolitionists forever, administered to them a kick by way of farewell, and taken his stand among the conservative masses upon the border State platform.

The loyal people of the North are electrified by this glorious action of the President. They now desire him to go on in the right path and treat Northern and Southern traitors alike. By the logic of events abolitionism has been proven to be treason. Wendell Phillips, the archtraitor of the North, declared at Boston, a few days ago, that "Jeff. Davis was doing less to break up the Union than President Lincoln;" that we "are paying the enormous penalty of millions of dollars and thousands of lives for that bad system of government miscalled democracy," and that "from 1846 to 1861 the abolitionists had preached the lesson that over the ruins of the American church and the rains of the American Union is the only exodus for the slave." Greeley, the little abolition traitor, has again and again endorsed these sentiments, and has declared within the last few days that "the war was essentially over; that Europe would now recognize the confederacy, and that the Union would be dissolved." If this be not treason, what is? Abolitionism, thus having proven itself treason, has also proven itself useless to aid the Union cause. Its intrigues have brought us only defeat. McClellan has in vain endeavored to get able bodied negroes to work for him in the trenches. Hunter, having freed by proclamation the slaves of three States, could not obtain one full regiment of blacks to use his Tribune muskets and wear his red flannel army trowsers The President could not be blind to these facts; but the abolitionists controlled Congress, and he therefore hesitated to rebuke them until the bills needed by the government were passed-As soon as those bills were laws, the President deliberately slapped abolitionism in the face. Let him but follow up the blow by the arrest of one such traitor as Wendell Phillips, and the oyal North, enfranchised from the enervating doubt as to whether the war is to be prosecuted for the Union or the negro, will rush to arms and crowd the field with patriot soldiers.

THE RICHMOND REBELS BEGINNING TO CHANGE THEIR MUSIC.—The leading rebel organs at Richmond are no longer jubilant over their late | This was the imaginary victories, but are getting very uneasy in regard to the present position of General McClellan's army. They are satisfied that his purpose is to take Richmond if he can, and, as they are not satisfied that he can be moved off or kept out by the bayonet, they urge General Lee to bring the shovel into requisition, and throw up such a labyrinth of earthworks that the Yankees can never get over them. The Richmond Enquirer thinks that McClellan inends to use his army on both sides of the river. to clear the way for our gunboats, and the gunboats to clear the way for our army, and does not like this land and water programme, and is evidently afraid of the consequences Hence General Lee is proved to dig. dig. dig. Here we are admenished of the advantages of burrying up enlistments and reinforcements to McClellan before General Lee can accomplish much in digging. We hope these hints from the Richmond rebel organs will receive the prompt attention of the government.

ENLISTMENTS.-In another column will be found an interesting correspondence between Colonel W. Bliss and the Governors of nine different States on the subject of enlistments. The Colonel, who is raising a regiment of cavalry applied to them for authority to recruit men within their jurisdiction. The answer received by him in every case has been that all the men fit for the army are wanted to fill the regiments of each State at present in the field, or for the new regiments now being organized by it. This shows the earnest spirit with which the State governments are entering into the business of recruiting, and the anxiety that they feel to fill up immediately their respective quotas. We are not sorry that this plan of recruiting men from other States to fill up our regiments is discouraged. New York has got to do her duty like the rest; and if any stimulus is wanted to keep her up to the mark means must be found to supply it. Governor Morgan's offer of a State bounty of \$50 will, we doubt not, go far to effect what is required. That sum, with the United States allowances \$2. \$13, and \$25 out of the \$100 bounty-will entitle the soldier to \$90 as soon as his company is complete. With such an inducement there ought to be no difficulty in our immediately raising the quota allotted to us under the Pre-

GREELEY ON MILEAGE REFORM .- The Hon. Massa Greeley is sorely distressed at the failure of the proposition in Congress to reduce the naltry mileage of members of Congress one balf; but he has nothing to say in denunciation of those rascally contracts for guns, clothing, &c., &c., by which the Treasury has been and continues to be swindled out of millions of money. Some of these swindling jobs, per hans, would touch the Tribune concern in a tender place; and hence, we suspect, this strain ing at a gnat and swallowing a camel by the Our New System of Direct Taxatton-importance of New York and Our Other Central Cities.

Tiele is no question of our national policy that more intimately interests the people at the present moment than the provisions and prospective operation of the new Tax law. The greatest anxiety is everywhere manifested to know all about its ramifications and purposes, and clearly to understand how the enactment is to affect the varied branches of American com merce, trade and industry. For the informa tion of the public in this matter we have al ready published an elaborate and carefully prepared tabular edition of the law. Touching its utility and necessity at this time there is no doubt; but in executing its provisions there will be many things to be carefully considered by the legal and admin strative authorities of the city as well as of the State. We have always felt the greatest interest in

the success of this bill, and in its progress

through the two houses of Congress we have pressed upon the representatives of the people the absolute necessity of passing it into law We did this because we saw how necessar, was the measure. Now we have some suggest tions to offer as to the mode of carrying it out efficiently-so far, at least, as the city of New York is concerned-and it is fair to say that the same observations will apply to all our other large cities. In the first place, it appears to us that this city should compose ar entire and complete assessment district. The provisions of the bill indicate that the intention of Congress is that the assessment districts shall be large. Thus, the first section of the act provides "that any State or Territory or the District of Columbia may be erected into one district;" and, again, by the thirty-third section, "the Secretary of the Treasury is an thorized to make allowance to deputy collectors in cases in which, from the extent of the territory of the district, it may seem justo make such allowance." While the bill was pending in the Senate it was also urged by s Senator from New York, and apparently conceded, "that the city of New York should not be divided into separate districts." Now, inde pendently of the views of Congress on this sub ect, sound expediency and a desire for the efficient administration of the law require the adoption of this very course. By making the city of New York one district more importance and dignity of position will be given to the chief executive officer; his responsibility will be central and not divided; and a more perfec system of action can thus be devised for the whole city, while it will be very difficult to evade the assessments and licenses guaranteed by law. To complete the efficiency o the system for our cities, the assesso should be authorized to arrange his dis trict so as to be able to select his assistant without reference to locality, and to dispose o them when employed so that their labors may be most beneficial and available to the public service. In many localities of the city of New York it will be most difficult, if not impossible to obtain suitable persons to discharge the duties of this new and responsible office whereas, if selections of capable men can be made without reference to the trammels of re sidence, a great difficulty and objection will be obviated.

The appointment of the assessors is also question to be carefully considered. It will be as wrong as it would be dangerous to appoint these officers from among immediate neighbors Because in many cases personal or politica considerations may influence leniency; and other collateral facts, more weighty, perhaps. might present temptations too powerful and urgent to be easily resisted. It therefore an nears to us that the assessor, once properly appointed, should be allowed freely to ascertain what assistance he will require, and to se lect his aids without any restraint whatever Senator Harris, of New York, who said that the assessor in New York should be left to follow the practice of the sheriffs, and to select his assistants from among the most intelligent men in his district. Hence the adoption of the amend ment of the Senate to the first part of the third section, giving authority to the Commiss oner of Internal Revenue to regulate and limit the ar-

rangements of the assessor. The office of assessor, as well as that of assistant, is of much importance. Men of position, integrity and industry should alone be selected to discharge its duties-always delicate, and frequently onerous. Temptations will be held out, evasions attempted, pretexts of living or doing business in other districtresorted to, and many other efforts made to avoid the plain provisions of the law. At these can readily be prevented by having one district and by selecting the assistants from the district at large. By this means political influence in wards can have no effect; personal influence cannot be exercised, and the subterfuce of non-residence will be of no avail whatever. Thus alone can the purposes of the law be thoroughly observed and its designs faith-

fully executed.

There is also another fact to be observed under the fifty-seventh and sixty-third sections of the law. In the department of licenses a very large amount of revenue must be collected. This branch of the service alone will require an assistant assessor, whose exclusive attention must be devoted to it during the whole year. It is safe to estimate that not less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons in the city of New York will be annually subject to the ection requiring licenses. And these are being constantly added to and changed weeklynay, almost daily. New business firms are formed, professional men added, hotels, saloons, &c., opened. All these will require an officer constantly in charge, who shall keep an accurate register of everything transptring; and, as the act requires the Registry to be made by an ssistant assessor-(section 57)-such an officer must have the control of the matter. It would never do to divide the city, so far as licenses are concerned. The assessor of the city of New York should make the city one assessment district for ticenses, and should appoint an assistant, who should have exclusive charge of its affairs; for it must be well known that the revenue to be derived from licenses will be enornous in the city of New York.

In concluding these observations, we will say that for a safe, economical and faithful administration of the new Tax law in the city of New York there are three things requisite:-First-That the city of New York shall not

charge of the registry of licenses. &c.

nore efficiency, fewer officers, and, consequently, less expense; as well as a more thorough supervision by the a sessor, and fewer

emptations to evade or violate the law. These reflections are worthy of consideration in such a vital change as that by which we are now threatened. We hope the law may realize everything hoped from it as we believe it will do if it be property administered.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. - In another column will be found some interesting extracts from the report of the Congressional committee on the contracts for the purchase and charter of vessels, as well as army caps, to which we call the special attention of our readers. The corruptions, extravagances and swindling that have been carried on since the commencement of the war are gradually being uncovered and placed before the eyes of the public, who have been swindled and plundered in every direction. First we had the Cataline contracts. where several politicians figured quite conspicuously, to their own profit and to the loss of the government. Then came the linen pants. straw hats, ale and porter, with confiding Cummings' profits. Next in turn we had the "tea table commission," with Geo. D. Morgan's two and a half per cent commission. Then came the extravagance in the St Louis department, under General Fremont, with the purchase of reected guns and carbines at an enormous figure. In due time ex-Secretary Cameron was ar raigned under a long list of extravagances, and condemnatory resolution passed by the lower oranch of Congress, followed by a retort from the ex-Secretary in lds farewell speech to the citizens of Harrisburg, throwing a great deal of light on the jobbery of Congress. All this spiced with the Tribune gun contract, and by shoddy uniforms and shoddy blankets, under this and Pennsylvania State authorities. And now we have a supplementary report, giving dditional particulars in the charter and purhase of vessels, both noder the Navy and War lepartments, and additional commissions, with ome interesting facts in regard to army caps by way of a variety.

All this we can readily see is not very pleas ng news to the masses of the people, who are now to submit to the burden of taxa tion. It would seem as though every person who has had anything to do with the purchases or supplying the army and navy, had taken this hour of adversity of our ration to swindle the government and deplete the Treasury in every possible manner. The operations of officials in free wool legislation railroad grants, sales and ourchases of a tes for forts and sales of reser vations, and the stealings of Floyd and other officials under Buchanan, sink into insignificance when compared to these recent two and a half and five per cent commissions, and attempts o rob the government in its present critical and trying hour. Well may the people ask

The extracts referred to above, furnishing as they do some interesting and important facts n reference to the operations of George D-Morgan, under the authority of the Navy De partment, and John Tucker, the "General Fransport Agent of the War Pepartment," in the chartering and purchasing of vessels, in cluding the Varana, Constitution, Union and lovernor, not only show how the public money has been squandered, but also how the lives of the gallant soldiers have been trifled with and the interests of the government endanger d. When the agents of the government and contractors are thus spending their time in devising ways and means to deplete the Trea ary and pocket their commissions, is it to be vondered that when our army, after the feint apon Manassas, returned to the transports for Le purpose of proceeding to the peninsula, they vere obliged to wait for three or four weeks and until the enemy had suspected the plan o General McClellan, for the reason that no fuel and been provided to get up steam. When the sistory of this war is carefully and casididly written, it will be found that the delays and slow movements that have been charged upon mer generals will be accounted for, to a great extent, by the swindling operations and commis sions of department agents, in their efforts to add to their profits and increase their commisions.

THE REDELS IN THE SOUTHWEST .- It is re ported that Beauregard is gathering up the ose ends of his Western army at Chattanooga. Tennessee, to head off General Buell; that the rebel guerillas of Kentucky threaten to take Frankfort, the State capital; that the rebel General Hindman, with a large force, is close apon the track of General Curtis, in Arkansas: that large numbers of rebel steamboats and transports, worth several millions of dollars. are away up the Yazoo river; and that the rebel General Van Dorn, with his army of ten thousand men, though he has not taken Baton Rouge, intends to do so the moment after our gunboats are driven away from Vicksburg. In fact, the rebels are trying all sorts of raids and rumors in the Southwest to divert our government from the one great object of the rebel army of Richmond, upon which the life or death of this rebellion depends. General Halleck, however, has doubtless fully posted the War Office upon all these ruses of the enemy.

OLD NEWS .- The Harrisburg Union publishes letter from Washington announcing the pos session by the writer of positive proof that Horace Greeley, at the beginning of this war, told a number of his friends that he was in favor of the final separation of the Northern from the Southern half of this republic. There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement; but it is rather old news. All that the writer of the letter had to do was to turn to the files of the Tribune about twenty menths ago and find these sentiments openly avowed. Greeley made no secret of it. He has been a radical disunionist for many long years, in the same boat with Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Charles Sumner. Greeley sometimes pretends that he is in favor of the war for the Union; but this he explains by saying that he is not in favor of a war for the old Union and the constitution, but for a new Union, on a new basis, with slavery abolished. If slavery be not abolished then he is not for the Union; for are not the Union and the constitution, formed by George Washington and his contemporaries, "an agreement with death and a covenant with Hell?" So say they, all of them.

THE PRESIDENT'S VITO MESSAGE AND THE ABO-LITION RADICALS.-According to the testimony of the Tribute's Washington correspondent on the subject, the abolition tadicals were extremely incensed at the production by the Tribute's that one assistant assessor shall have tharge of the registry of licenses. &c.

These three cardinal principles will secure

Confiscation bh'l. The message exposes se broadly their infarnous conduct in this thing that they were anxious to suppress it, if possible ; but they signally failed in their efforts to do so. The President, in windicating the constitution, bus fully revealed their unscrupulous designs to the country, and the country will take a note of them. Meantime, let us be thankful that we have a President who, against all sorts of party threats and intrigues and schemes, firmly adheres to the constitution.

THE SOLDIERS ON THE PAY ROLLS AND THOSE IN SERVICE.-Secretary Cameron, in his report to Congress, stated that there were over six hundred thousand soldiers in the service of the government. There is no question that the pay rolls exhibited that number, when, is reality, there were only about five hundred thousand actually in the service. This discrepancy is now said to be accounted for from the fact that the paymasters returned lists of the different regiments with their full quots of men, when, in fact, many of them fell two and three hundred short. The money for the payment, according to the lists returned, was drawn from the government. The public can draw their own inference as to the disposition of the surplus, or the amount drawn for the two or three hundred men over and above those actually in the regiments. Here is another important item in the cost of the war, and an additional chapter on the swindling operations that have been carried on. Is there not some way by which these paymasters and their accomplices, whoever they are, can be made to disgorge their fraudulent gains and return them to the Treasury? BIRDS OF A FEATHER. The Anglo-African is

nt in a terrible leader against General McClellan and the President, because they don't elevate the blacks to the level of the white race by giving them arms to fight in this war. In common with the Tribune, the brid mulato rideales the President sed our greatest general, and predicts that "this miserable race pride will have a fall." The Anglo-African holds that twenty millions of Northern white men cannot conquer ten millions of Southern white men without the aid of the puissant blacks, who have had every opportunity given them to rise at the South, but either do not dare or do not desire to engage in the conflict. There will soon be an end," quoth the Anglo-African, "of Mr. Lincoln's jokes, gyrations and humiliating appeals to border States traitors." Here is a bird of the same feather with Greeley. The patriotic President desires to retain the border States as the sheet anchor of the Union: the Anglo-African and the Tribune ong to see the border States forced out of the Union, in order to secure the eternal separation of the South from the North. This is what the radical knaves and fanatics have been moving Heaven, earth and pandemonium for during the last thirty years, and now their fever is at its crisis. They will soon get a cooling or die by hemp.

WALLACK'S -- On Monday next a grand complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. and Mrs. Florence by the company, orchestra, ballet troups and employes of this establishment. Those universal favorites, Mr. and Mre Ba ney Williams, have volunteered their services, and Mrs. Geo. F. Browne will also appear, the three sisters Offering a combination of talent that is rarely to be witnessed on our boards. Those who have never had as opportunity of seeing them play together would do wel

New Music .- "Galop Par E. Muzio" This popular composition, which was introduced in the ball scene in the "Balle on Marchera," at the Academy of Music, and which soized hold of every one from its vivacity and the brig and charm of its mole ty, has just been published by Beer & Schirmer. It has been arranged for the plane is a manner to render its execution easy to almost every

TESTMONIAL VEON THE BESTISH CHANDIN OF COMMERCE W Carrain Maconcek .- Captain Macod ek, the master e be ship Constantine of this port, received, vesterday watch, as a testimonial of honor to him for saving the grew of the British brigantine Billow, off the coast of No va Scoti. In February last. The Collector also presente the muster of the Constanting, Mr. James A. Macod jet . handsome telescope ropm the same source, and for as sisting to preserving the of or of the Billow The testi monials were transmitted through Lord Lyons and our Secretary of State at Washington.

Music at the Central Park. There will be music at the Central Park to day, as usual, if the weather permits. The following is the regramme, under the leadership of Mr. Harvey B. Dod

Ariat Polonaise. Pessy Farugeno Polku. Starry Anvil Chorae from "Il Trovatore". Ve d 4. Abvil Chorus From "Il Trovatore" Ve di
PAR" II
1. The "Ragozky," Hungarian March. Perlioz
2. Overture to "Jesconen" Soohr
5. Selections from "Garbjer di Seviglia" Il serni
4. Alio. Scheso. from Sym. in B. Beethoven
PART III. Strauss
2. "Songa of the Thames," waitz. K. knew
3. Home, Sweet Home. Bishop
4. Galep, "Josephine" C. Wels
The National Mediey.

Another Billiard Excitement. The return match between leery, of New York and Goldthwalte, of Boston, for \$500 a side, was played on last Thursday evening, at O'Copnor's billiard establish ment in Fourteenth street, opposite Union square The and was very closely contexted throughout, young Deer winning by only twenty-five points. It lasted without intermission from eight o'clock Thursday evening actif afteen minutes past two o'clock yester's marning. The playing on both sides was very beautiful, rowing highly interesting to the limited a disease who obtained tickets of admission. The biggest run was made by Peerly, who socied one hundred and forty-seven in one hand. Goldthwaite also made some excellent runs, sooring forty-mics, hinter-even, eighty, &c. Goldthwaite having won the first game, in Boston, it is supposed that another game will be arranged to decide the championabile.

The Turf.
PASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTPING The trotting contest announced to come of at the Fashion Pleasure Ground yesterday afternoon, between Letty, flonest Whit and General Halleck, did not take made up by parties belonging to Bull's Head, for which on's correl gelding General Halleck, and Mr. Jacks' bay golding Shark. The two first named were driven by their respective owners, while the latter was handled by Daniel Mace. Six very closely contested heats were trotted before a conclusion was arrived at. The follow-

FRIDAY, July 18, sweepstakes, mile heats, best three

in five, to wagons :--

Hoboken City News.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN MOROREN, - Coroner Bobnstedt was unable to proceed with the inquest in the case of the supposed murdered Union soldier, leaved M. De of the supposed margin of the state of the supposed in the State Volunteers, yesterday, at Hobokan, owing to the unworldable absence of one of the jurors, Mr. Jose h